(c) the action plan of Government to speed up construction of additional dwelling units to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Technical Group on Estimation constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated housing shortage as 24.71 million in urban areas of the country as on 2007. At the beginning of 11th Five Year Plan). The category-wise break-up is as under:-

Category	Housing shortage in million as on 2007
EWS	21.78
LIG	2.89
MIG, HIG	0.04
Total	24.71

(c) The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Revewal Mission (JNNURM) to cope up with the problem of shortage in housing and infrastructure facilities in a misison mode for 63 select cities. Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), a sub-mission of JNNURM, provision of improved housing is aimed for urban poor. For remaining cities not covered under the Mission, a scheme namely, Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched along with JNNURM. The components of assistance under the scheme would include upgradation/new construction of houses and infrastructure facilities like water supply and sanitation as part of slum improvement. Both BSUP and IHSDP are under implementation since Devember, 2005.

Eradication of Poverty

4640. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts made to eradicate poverty have failed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the future action programme prepared in this regard;

(d) what is the poverty situation in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The latest survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on poverty (61st Round) has shown mixed trends in the increase/decrease in poverty in the State/Union Territories in the country. While some States/UTs have shown an increase in the number of poor corresponding to the estimates from the 55th Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey in 1999-2000, some have shown reduced percentage of the poverty. Statements I and II giving State-wise estimated number and percentage of poor (both urban and rural) in 1999-2000 (55th Rounds of NSSO survey) as well in 2004-2005 (61st Round of NSSO survey-Mixed) Recall Period (MRP) Method) are annexed (*See* below).

The reasons for increase/decrease in poverty are manifold. It includes rural-urban migration, lack of job opportunities, lack of appropriate skill, growth of population etc.

To tackle the poverty situation in rural areas the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been launched in targeted districts. In urban areas, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the employment oriented urban poverty alleviation scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up of individual/group micro-enterprises as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets under wage employment component. Similarly for providing basic amenities to the urban poor living in the urban areas, the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been launched since 3.12.2005.

(d) As per the estimates based on the 61st Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey, by Mixed Recall Period (MRP) Method, the estimated number and percentage of poor in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Rural		Urban		Combined	
Percentage of persons	Number of Persons (in Lakhs)	Percentage of persons	Number of Persons (in Lakhs)	Percentage of persons	Number of Persons (in Lakhs)
7.5	43.21	20.7	45.50	11.1	88.71

Statement I

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States—1999-2000.

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
3	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42 60
5	Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
7	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	J&K	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
14	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
17	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
18	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	A&N Islands	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	D&N Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
29	Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
	All India	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
9. Urban Pover Ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.

Statement II

Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States—2004-2005 (Based on MRP-Consumption)

Sl. No	States/U.T.'s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.50	43.21	20.70	45.50	11.10	88.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	1.47	2.40	0.07	13.40	1.54
3.	Assam	17.00	41.46	2.40	0.93	15.00	42.39
4.	Bihar	32.90	262.92	28.90	27.09	32.50	290.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.20	54.72	34.70	16.39	32.00	71.11
6.	Delhi	0.10	0.01	10.80	15.83	10.20	15.83
7.	Goa	1.90	0.13	20.90	1.62	12.00	1.74
8.	Gujarat	13.90	46.25	10.10	21.18	12.50	67.43
9.	Haryana	9.20	14.57	11.30	7.99	9.90	22.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.20	4.10	2.60	0.17	6.70	4.27
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.70	2.20	8.50	2.34	4.20	4.54
12.	Jharkhand	40.20	89.76	16.30	10.63	34.80	100.39
13.	Karnataka	12.00	43.33	27.20	53.28	17.40	96.60
14.	Kerala	9.60	23.59	16.40	13.92	11.40	37.51
15.	Madhya Pradesh	29.80	141.99	39.30	68.97	32.40	210.97
16.	Maharashtra	22.20	128.43	29.00	131.40	25.20	259.83
17.	Manipur	17.00	2.86	2.40	0.14	13.20	3.00
18.	Meghalaya	17.00	3.32	2.40	0.12	14.10	3.43
19.	Mizoram	17.00	0.78	2.40	0.11	9.50	0.89
20.	Nagaland	17.00	2.94	2.40	0.09	14.50	3.03
21.	Orissa	39.80	129.29	40.30	24.30	39.90	153.59
22.	Punjab	5.90	9.78	3.80	3.52	5.20	13.30
23.	Rajasthan	14.30	66.69	28.10	40.50	17.50	107.18
24.	Sikkim	17.00	0.85	2.40	0.02	15.20	0.87
25.	Tamil Nadu	16.90	56.51	18.80	58.59	17.80	115.10
26.	Tripura	17.00	4.70	2.40	0.14	14.40	4.85
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.30	357.68	26.30	100.47	25.50	458.15
28.	Uttarakhand	31.70	21.11	32.00	7.75	31.80	28.86
29.	West Bengal	24.20	146.59	11.20	26.64	20.60	173.23
30.	A & N Islands	16.90	0.44	18.80	0.27	17.60	0.71
31.	Chandigarh	3.80	0.04	3.80	0.36	3.80	0.40
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.00	0.62	19.20	0.16	30.60	0.77
33.	Daman and Diu	1.90	0.03	20.80	0.14	8.00	0.16
34.	Lakshadweep	9.60	0.04	16.40	0.05	12.30	0.09
35.	Pondicherry	16.90	0.58	18.80	1.34	18.20	1.92
	ALL INDIA	21.80	1702.99	21.70	682.02	21.80	2384.99

MRP consumption=Mixed Recall Period consumption in which the Consumer expenditure date for five non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365 day recall period and the consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30-day recall period.